The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,053.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

239

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY 26	Leave Tuticorin	4
,, Ratnagherry 27	,, Colombo	6
,, Vingorla 27	,, Galle	6
,, Carwar 28	,, Negapatam	9
,, Mangalore 29	,, Madras	11
,, Cannanore 30	,, Coconada	13
,, Telicherry 30	,, Vizagapatam	14
Oct.		
,, Calicut 1	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Beypore 1	,, Gopaulpore	15
,, Cochin 2	,, False Point	16
,, Alleppy 3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

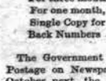
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,610 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY 16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
,, Kurrachee 20	,, Fao	6
,, Guadur 21	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat 23	,, Lingah	10
,, Bunder Abbas 25	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Lingah 27	,, Muscat	13
,, Bushire 29	,, Guadur	15
Oct.		
,, Fao 1	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH 2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

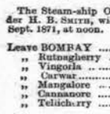
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)



The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden £16	£ 7-13
To Suez £28	£13- 7
To Port Said £30	£14- 6
To Trieste £40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by the MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 19th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

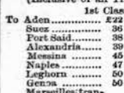
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,461 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	Without Food.
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles; transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl head-dresses, valuable diamond and ruby brooches, ear-rings, costly gold lever chronometer and keyless watches, loose brilliants, silver table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, COCHINEAL, &c.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following cases saved from the wrecked steamer Breadalbane, ex Tenzer, from Judda.

40 Cases and 5 bags Cochineal
79 Do Oilmanstores
1 Trunk, containing Wearing Apparels
1 Case Eau-de-Cologne
5 Do Champagne
1 Do Port Wine
3 Do Assorted and Bar Soap
2 Do Candles
6 Do Linen
3 Do Cutlery
3 Do Stationery
1 Cask Blacking
9 Do Beer
2 Do Porter
1 Keg of Nail
1 Case Brandy
1 Do Claret
22 Do Brass Leaves.

Terms, Cash—Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Penson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET.—The Wilderness, Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which they present with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Treble Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE."

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—Eight Annas. Annual Subscription—Rs. 5.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. BAGHDAD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN to the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is situated in a breezy locality under the pleasant shade of large forest trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. He has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE Co.

MARITIME INSURANCE Co.

THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE Co.

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICE of this COMPANY is REMOVED THIS DAY from No. 149, Doongree Colee Street, Mandvie Bunder, to Nicol's Building, No. 16D., Elphinstone Circle.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
by his Attorney, Ragowjee Koorpal.

Bombay, 15th September 1871.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERED OFFICE of this COMPANY is REMOVED THIS DAY from No. 149, Doongree Colee Street, Mandvie Bunder, to Nicol's Building, No. 16D., Elphinstone Circle.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
by his Attorney, Ragowjee Koorpal.

Bombay, 15th September 1871.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (Rs. 250) per Share, for the year ending 3 th June 1871, being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital, will be PAID on and after the 18TH INSTANT, by the Undersigned, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th September 1871.

AT the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited), held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on the 14th day of September 1871, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions were put to the Meeting and carried unanimously :—

1. Proposed by Jamsetjee Cowasjee Bilimoria, Esq., seconded by W. G. Hall, Esq.,—"That the Report be taken as read."

2. Proposed by W. Thorburn, Esq., seconded by Wanmalee Shamjee, Esq.,—"That the Report of the Directors, which had been circulated amongst the Shareholders, with the Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1871, be now approved and adopted."

3. Proposed by W. G. Hall, Esq., seconded by Jamsetjee Cowasjee Bilimoria, Esq.,—"That Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., who retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director for the current year."

4. Proposed by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., seconded by W. G. Hall, Esq.,—"That Samuel Read, Esq., and A. C. Gumpert, Esq., be appointed Auditors for the year commencing 1st July 1871, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each."

5. Proposed by Jamsetjee Cowasjee Bilimoria, Esq., seconded by Wanmallee Shamjee, Esq.,—"That William Thorburn, Esq., and Merwanjee Goculdass, Esq., be elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the Proceedings.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, when the following Special Resolution will be proposed in terms of the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and under the Power to that effect conferred by Section 12 of the same Act :—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said Shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 459 each, or a Premium of Rs 100 per share, to the Shareholders of the Company who shall be entitled to the said Shares on making Application for the same on or before the 1st day of November next, in the PROPORTION of ONE SUCH NEW SHARE for every FOUR SHARES standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same on the Register Books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, and the said Shares, or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid on payment of the sum of Rs. 459 per Share as aforesaid. And that any and all the Shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner, and at such times, as they may deem proper.

The Premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undernoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the Pork from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Garthdee.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES,
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES,
SMOKED SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
HAM and CHICKEN SAUSAGES.

All Tins sent out by J. M. & S. are stamped—
"J. MOIR & SON," ABERDEEN.
None other are genuine.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, fresh lot of Ruinart pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—

Quarts in one Dozen Cases at Rs. 42 per dozen.	
Pints in two ,,	,, 21 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

THE IMPROVED
TRAVELLER'S READING LAMP.

Lamp and Pedestal,	Two Chimneys,
Enamelled Shade,	Pankah Protector,
Clear under Dish,	6 dozen Wicks,
	Pair Scissors,
	Wash Leather,
	Oil Reservoir,

In strong Japanned case, measuring 12½ by 10 by 9 inches, with hasp and loop for padlock, and stout leather strap and buckle.

Cash Rs. 36 ; Credit Rs. 40.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Flint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MR. J. NEUBERG,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

PRINTING MATERIALS,

AND OFFERS THEM AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES.

Super Royal Size.	Demy Size.
Royal Size.	Postfolio Size.

INK TABLES to the various size of Presses.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

14 by 21 inches.	20 by 30 inches.
18 by 27 ,,	22 by 33 ,,

GALLEY PRESSES.

ATHOL PRESSES, with Iron Plates for Pressing.

Treadle Paging Machines.	French Lithographic Rollers.
Card Board Cutting Machines.	Wrought Iron Chases.
Lead and Brass Rule Cutters.	Type Cases, best pinned.
Roller Stock and Frames.	Whole Frames with Racks.

BINDING CLOTH, of various Colours.

Pick and Ley Brushes.	Quoins.
Composing Sticks.	Side Sticks and Mallets.
Boxwood Scrapers.	Wooden Furniture.
Brass Rules, 24 inches.	Shooting Sticks, brass tipped.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.

Black Printing Ink.	Best American Potash.
Transfer ,,	Snake Stones.
Writing (in sticks).	Gold Bronze, in 2 oz. bottles.

ALBERT PAPER CUTTING MACHINES, by McNEILE.

Agent in Bombay for Messrs. HUGHES and KIMBER'S PRINTING MATERIALS AND TOOLS,

J. NEUBERG.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

N. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS to

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Hats	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 4
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, sweat style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Hosiery.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30 ; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

"A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,

For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frisettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velvetees, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounce and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INF

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady, but quiet.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Surat.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Department, on duty, from Rajkote.

Sheppee, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Khundwa.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Department, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 13th September 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Capt. G. V. G. Napier, to Poona, from 5th to 25th Sept. 1871, on private affairs.

15th Hussars—Maj. J. E. Swindley, to Poona, from 12th Sept. to 11th Oct. 1871, on private affairs.

Lieut. C. G. Cookson, to Poona, from 11th to 16th Sept. 1871, on private affairs, in extension.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. J. W. Bernard, E Bat. D Brig., from 1st August 1871 to 31st January 1872, to England, on medical certificate.

59th Foot—Capt. W. J. Frampton to remain at the Neilgherries, from 15th to 28th Oct. 1871, on private affairs, in extension.

Staff Corps—Capt. H. Gardiner, 8th N. I., to remain at Loudour, North-West Provinces, from 3rd Sept. 1871 to 2nd Oct. 1871, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 13th September, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Maj. J Priestly, Staff, for 47 days, from the 15th September 1871, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of G. G. O., No. 681 of 1870, it is notified that the Govt. of India has decided that the sum therein allowed should be paid for all cases of expended central fire ball cartridges returned into store, whether serviceable or not.

In order to prevent misapprehension, it is notified that officers proceeding to rejoin their regiments or stations from an acting or permanent Staff appointment are not entitled to travel at the public expense, excepting only when such appointment may have been abolished. G. G. O. No. 26 of 1871.

2. This rule will be strictly attended to in future.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 109 of 1871 are equally applicable to regiments and batteries returning to England, in so far that the Commanding Officers will have to account at home for all stores taken from this country, with the exception only of the kit bags and family boxes.

2. The military authorities in this country will therefore be careful to see that nothing is omitted from the Inspection Returns beyond the articles just named.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—Lt.-Col. B. R. Whittaker, Bom. Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—Sur. W. A. Smith, M.D., of the Med. Establishment.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England:—Capt. A. A. Moira, Mad. Staff Corps.

The following appointment is made:—Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer, Hyderabad, to officiate as Brig. Maj. during such time as Maj. Plomer may officiate as Asst. Adjt. Gen., or until further orders.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 31st Aug. 1871, No. 747, is republished:—"The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' as substantive Lt.-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

* * * Lt.-Col John William Younghusband, C.S.I., Bom. Staff Corps, 19th August 1871." * * *

The following appointment is made:—Capt. T. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, Actg. Dep. Asst. Qr.-mr. Gen. to be a Dep. Asst. Qr.-mr. Gen. on the Establishment, vice Maj. Hobson, whose tenure of office expired on the 6th inst.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt. Col. from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps: Maj. John Frederic Berthon, 8th Sept. 1871.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt. from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps: Lt. Alex. Fraser Stewart, 12th Sept. 1871.

The promotions from Asst. Apothecary to Apothecary, notified in G. G. O. No. 592, dated 6th instant, extends to Asst. Apothecary M. Rodrigues, No. 54, only; those of the remainder are accordingly cancelled.

Mr. C. Denton, Asst. to the Presidency Paymaster, assumed charge of the Presidency Pay Office, as a temporary measure, from 29th Aug. last, the date of Maj. Knight's departure for Europe on furlough.

The following paras. (3 and 4) of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 345, dated Simla, 14th Aug. 1871, are published for general information:—"3. To avoid any misapprehension in the future, I am to state that it is to be understood henceforward, as an absolute rule, that no advantage granted by the Government will be retrospective, under any circumstances, unless specially made so at the time of the original grant of such advantages, and further that, notwithstanding any existing difference between English rules and those actually in force in India, the Indian regulations must be implicitly followed in admitting or rejecting all claims. 4. The Government of India, on cause shown, will from time to time make such alterations as may be necessary, but such changes will not be held to have any application to cases falling within the date prior to the changes, unless specially authorized at the time."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Frost, Supy. Asst. to the Colr. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Magistrate of the second class in the Sattara district.

Mr. H. Batty, Supy. Asst. to the Colr. of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Magistrate of the second class in the Sattara district.

Mr. Sukhawantrai Naraindas, Mookhtyarkar of Tigr, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Magistrate of the second class in the Shikarpoor district.

Lt. C. F. Baugh, Acting Asst. District Supt. of Police in the Panch Mahals district, has passed the examination prescribed by Govt. Notification of 8th July 1868.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer on each of the following officers, the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864:—Azum Yeswuntrao Duttatraya, Mahalkurry of Tawal petta, taloka Soveda; Azum Bulwuntrao Waman, Mahalkurry of Edulabad petta, taloka Bhosawul; Azum Ramchundra Balkrishna, Mahalkurry of Shurgaum petta, taloka Pachora.

Azum Shriputrao Mahadey, Acting Mamlutdar of Borsad, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Magistrate of the second class in the Kaira district.

Govt. Notification, dated the 22nd July 1870, investing Azum Viroopaksh Dhondeo, Mamlutdar of Uthnee, with the powers of a Sub Magistrate of the first class in the Belgaum district, is hereby cancelled and Azum Viroopaksh Dhondeo, who has now been appointed Mahalkurry of Bilgee, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Magistrate of the second class in the Kullaghee district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadoor Sadashiv Moreshwur, Dufterdar to the Collector of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Acting First Asst. Collector, Poona, is allowed special leave of absence for three months, under chapter 8, sec. 23, of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr. J. Colebrook, Asst. Supt. of Stamps, is allowed an extension, for one month, of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Govt. Notification, dated 29th ultimo, published at page 950 of the *Government Gazette* of the 31st idem.

Mr. A. K Nairne to act as First Asst. Collector of Poona, vice Mr. Macdonald.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—1. Mr. Appajee Ramchunder to stand 13th in the list of Deputy Collectors, and to be pro tem. second grade, vice Mr. Vishnoo Purushram, deceased. 2. Mr. A. H. Plunkett to be promoted permanently to the third grade of Deputy Collectors, continuing to draw Mr. Pestonjee Cohangeer's pay available in the Sessions Department, and to stand 14th in the list. 3. Mr. Choonilall Venilall to draw pro tem. pay available in the third grade. 4. Mr. J. Anding to be fourth grade Deputy Collector, and to stand 24th on the list. 5. Mr. Sooseram Khunderao to stand 35 h in the list of Deputy Collectors, and to draw the pro tem. pay of the fourth grade available in consequence of Mr. Mahadajee Wassoodeo's employment as Karbharee at Kolapoor. 6. Mr. Narayen Ganesh Satey to be fifth grade Deputy Collector, and to stand in that grade in the following order:—25. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 27. Mr. Mahadajee Wassoodeo Burvey; 28. Mr. J. Edwards; 29. Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee; 30. Mr. Oomeram Runchordass; 31. Mr. Pranlall Mathoorchan; 32. Mr. C. W. Richardson; 33. Mr. Luximon Jogonath; 34. Mr. Adeejee Jeewanjee; 35. Mr. Sooseram Khunderao; 36. Mr. Narayen Ganesh Satey; and 37. Mr. Narayen Bhickajee. 7. Mr. J. Edwards to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Sholapoor. 8. Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Khandesh. 9. Mr. Narayen Ganesh Satey to be District Deputy Collector, Tanna. 10. Mr. Rungroo Bhimajee to act as Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Broach. 11. Mr. Lulloo Nundlal) to be Dufterdar to the Collector of Kaira. 12. Mr. Sadashew Moreshwur to be Dufterdar to the Collector of Tanna.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surg. at Aden, vice Dr. James proceeded to Europe on sick leave, with effect from 26th Aug. 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Bell, C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months and two days.

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Supy. Dept. Cr. A. in Sind, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to his duty on the expiration of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. Persse, Mad. Staff Corps, having vacated his appointment in the Public Works Dept. under the furlough rules, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Mad. in the Mil. Dept.

Amajee Babajee, Carkoon, having been convicted of preparing a false muster roll, with intent to defraud the State, and sentenced by the Magistrate of Kullaghee to one year's rigorous imprisonment, is declared ineligible to hold any appointment whatever under Government.

Maj. J. G. Meller, Staff Corps, resumed charge of the office of the Ex. Engr., Poona and Kirkee, from Lt. Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., on the forenoon of the 26th Aug. 1871.

The services of Lt. B. Blood, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The following removals are ordered:—

Surg. Maj. A. Dixon, from 4th Light Cavalry, to do duty Dep. Inspr. General's Depôt, Ceded Districts. To join at the public expense.

Asst. Apoty. J. R. Carey, from Gar. Hospl., Cannanore, to Depy Inspr. Genl's Dept, Southern District, d. d. Cannanore, as a temporary measure.

Asst. Apothy. T. Barrachiffe, from 28th Regt. N. I., to Garrison Hospital, Cannanore, at public expense.

2nd Class Hospl. Asst. A. Mooneswamy, No. 648, from Lock Hospital, Tongloo, to 35th Regt. N. I. To join.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Ensign C. C. Whistler, 76th Foot.

Qr. Mr. Hawkins, 2nd Bat. 4th Foot.

Asst. Surg. J. Backhouse, doing duty 4th Light Cavalry.

Asst. Apothy. D. T. Baker, R.A.

The following removals are ordered:—

Capt. D. F. M. Lane, Staff Corps, from attached 12th Regt. to attached 19th Regt.; to take effect from date of arrival of 19th Regt. at Tongloo.

Capt. J. U. M. Russell, Staff Corps, from attached 19th Regt. to attached 33rd N. I.; to take effect from date of arrival of 33rd Regt. at Dorundah.

Major E. M. Norie, Staff Corps, is permitted to do general duty at Madras.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff—Brigr. Genl. C. B. Shakespear, commanding Centre District, from the 11th instant, or date of departure—10 days station leave.

Staff Corps—Col. S. Mainwaring, Offg. Commandant 22nd N. I., one month, from 5th Sept. 1871, or date of departure—Courtallum, private affairs.

80th Foot—Capt. C. V. Hassall, in continuation to the 15th Sept. 1871—Bangalore, s. c.

18th Hussars—Capt. F. A. S. Mannock, from 5th Aug. 1871 or date of departure—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars—Cornet H. D. Harrison, from 5th Aug. 1871 or date of departure—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 18s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	Nonship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Glencora	Aberdin	Shields, May 24.
14	China (s)	Perrins	Suez, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Glengairn	Garrick	Mauritius.
	Amy Fletcher	Alleyne	Rangoon.
	Whittington	Purdy	London.
	Futtie Salam	Hallsby	Cos-t and Calcutta.

The ship City of Foochow, Tait, to London via Kurrachee, obtained Her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 11 Corinna (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Copenhagen, 50 cases candles, B Sazba & Co; 23 jars beer, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 3 packages hardware, M A Cadur.

Ada (s), 45 cases yellow metal sheet, and 20 cases copper sheet, R Narron; 3 cases needles, B Sazba & Co; 14 cases sherry, 1 case port, 1 case brandy, 2 hhds ginger wine, 1 case old tom, 2 cases moselle, 2 cases whiskey, and 4 cases claret, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 7 cases salt, and 80 cases oil, Anderson, Bull & Co.

Walkyrin, 88 cases kerosine oil, S. Rajubally; 50 cases matches, A S Adum.

Callirrhoe, 4 packages hardware, A C Habibbhoy.

Walamo (s), 4 cases hardware, Gaddum & Co.

White Adder, 4 cases glassware, S Rajubally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 51 bales cotton, L Luckomsee & Co.

Callirrhoe, 153 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 66 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 163 bales cotton, S Bhaya.

Pericles, 54 bales cotton, K Shamjee; 74 bales cotton, R Sewnath; 100 bales cotton, S Bhaya.

Indus (s), 45 bales cotton, P Sookanand; 96 bales wool, M Khet, see; 9 bags coffee, A Blackwell & Co; 1 bale cotton, R L Southern & Co; 20 bales rugs, D Merwanjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, R Ragoonath; 36 bales wool, Merwanjee & Co; 117 bales cotton, V Thackersee, 209 bales cotton, R Nursee.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 8 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, K Lallmondass; 3 cases fishmaws, A F Soares.

Indus (s), 22 slabs tin, M L Neamajee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 19	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Marseilles	" 25	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 16	11 A.M.	
China	" 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	" 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 7	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Tuesday	... September	... 19	Saturday	... November	... 18
Saturday	... do	... 30	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... October	... 7	Do	... December	... 2
Do	... do	... 14	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... do	... 28	Do	... do	... 23
Do	...November	... 4	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... do	... 11			

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas, 3; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.	
Wednesday	... September ... 27	Thursday	... November ... 23
Thursday	... October ... 26	Do	... December ... 21
Do	... do ... 26	Do	... do ... 21
Thursday	... November ... 9	Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 4
		Do	... do ... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.	
Wednesday	... September. 27	Thursday	... November ... 23
Thursday	... October ... 26	Do	... December ... 21
		Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	...September ... 25	Monday	... November ... 6
Do	... October ... 9	Do	... do ... 20
Do	... do ... 23	Do	... December ... 4
		Do	... do ... 18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Saturday	... September ... 16	Monday	... November ... 13
Monday	... October ... 2	Do	... do ... 27
Do	... do ... 16	Do	... December ... 11
Do	...October ... 30	Do	... do ... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to the A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

KURSONDASS MOOLJEE MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to raise a FUND TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. KURSONDASS MOOLJEE. Recognition of his disinterested and persevering services in the cause of Moral and Social Reform among the Native Community of Western India, and the remembrance of the sufferings which he endured in the prosecution of his great purpose, present an undoubted claim to the support of the enlightened portion of the Community—a claim which it is thought will be cheerfully responded to.

The following official Notification, announcing the death of Mr. Kursondass, contains an estimate of his character worth which the Committee refer to as their justification—if any were needed—of the object they have in view:—

NOTIFICATION.

It is with deep regret the Political Agent has received telegraphic announcement of the death, this morning, at 9 A.M., of Mr. Kursondass Mooljee, Special Assistant in charge, Limrie.

The able and conscientious manner in which this excellent Officer discharged the duties with which he has been entrusted since his arrival in the Province had gained for him the approval of his superiors. His amiable qualities in private life, and the esteem and regard in which he was held by all classes of the Native Community in Kattywar, will long endear his memory amongst them.

His work as a Reformer is well known. The Government has lost in him a zealous Officer, and the Political Agent, in common with his numerous friends, laments his untimely loss.

As a token of respect to his memory, the Political Agent directs that all offices be closed this day.

W. W ANDERSON,
Political Agent.

Political Agency, Rajkote, August 29, 1871.

The form of Memorial will be decided hereafter, as the Committee will necessarily have to be guided in their decision by the amount of Subscriptions raised.

The following Gentlemen constitute a Committee for the above object. Subscriptions are invited from the Friends and Admirers of the deceased gentleman, and from the general Public:—

COMMITTEE.

Lakhmidass Khimjee, Esq., Chairman.

Col. W. W. Anderson.	Thackersey Narronjee, Esq.
T. C. Anstey, Esq.	Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.
M. Mull, Esq.	Dr Byramjee Nowrojee.
Dwarkadass Yussonjee, Esq.	Dr. Pandoorang Gopal.
Pemabhoy Hemabhoy, Esq.	Ramdass Bhanjee, Esq.
Dr. Bhau Daji.	Mooljee Bhowanydass, Esq.
Dunsejee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	Thakurdass Atmaram, Esq., B A.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.	Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.	Canjee Dwarkadass, Esq.
Jairaz Peerbhoy, Esq.	Framjeevandass Warjee, Esq.
Rev. Dhanjibhai Navroji.	Mathoorndass Lowjee, Esq.
Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang.	Hon. Treasurer.
Mooljee Thakersey, Esq.	Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengale, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
Gungadass Kesovedass, Esq.	

Subscriptions may be paid into the New Bank of Bombay, or to the Honorary Treasurer, at his Office in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat.

S. SHAPOORJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 8th at Bangalore, the wife of Major J. A. Campbell, Mysore Commission, of a daughter.

DUNBAR—September 10th, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. M. Dunbar, Esq., of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—GORDON—September 8th, at All Saints' Church, Cossipore, by the Rev. P. Little, B.A., William Maseen Campbell, Esq., R.A., son of W. M. Campbell, Esq., Terenure, County Dublin, to Emily, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. W. Gordon, L. M. S.

KENNEDY—HARRIS—September 7th, at St. John's, Secunderabad, by the Rev. A. Taylor, Richard George Kennedy, Lieut. 18th Hussars, to Agnes Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Aylmer Harris, Esq.

PAYNE—ROOSMALE COCQ—September 4th, at Courtallum, by the Rev J. F. Kearns, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Thomas, John, eldest son of Colonel Payne, Hampshire, to Wilhelmina Amelia, only child of C. H. Roosmale Cocq, Esq., of Tinnevelly, South India.

DEATH.

JOHANNES—September 9th, at his residence, Sydapet, Madras, Arathoon Jacob Johannes, Esq., aged 63 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

IT will soon be half-a-year since Government, after considerable deliberation, made an attempt to relieve the city of the swarm of loafers whose destitution and misery, paraded with the pertinacity begotten of dire distress, and the effrontery of shamelessness, were at once the disgrace and annoyance of the European community here. Who does not recollect the once familiar spectacle of the confirmed loafer, half vagrant and whole bully, whose presence dotted the (far too numerous) grog-shops of the native town, or who slided into one's compound, scorning the timid remonstrances of the native servants about the place, and, planting himself before the first opening in the house eligible for the proper observation of the inmates, proceeded to terrify the ladies into the exercise of enforced charity; or, if master was at home, to whine out the story of destitution which, no matter what form it may generally take, bore a strong family likeness to all such stories coming from the parched and cracked lips of the sun-burnt and bloated faces of a large proportion of the vagrants. Small as our opportunities of observation have been, and we heartily wish that they were a great deal smaller, we cannot but think that, to those who have the chance of examining the various phases of destitution among the European vagrants of Bombay, it would present many interesting and even instructive features; but, at the present moment, we are very far from disposed to enter into a disquisition on the ethnological diversities of loaferdom, or to moralize on the vicissitudes of a condition ending in their social degradation. We wish, to-day, to call attention to such measures as have been taken by a paternal Government to remedy the crying evil of vagrancy.

The European Vagrancy Act has been in operation for two years with somewhat dubious success, and the off-shoot from it is the arrangement which has given us the Workhouse in the compound of the House of Correction at Byculla, and for the proper and efficient management of which institution a set of rules, extending to 9 chapters and 54 paragraphs, have been issued "by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council." A long shed, covered over with a corrugated iron roof, has been erected in the yard of the House of Correction. This shed is closed on three sides, but entirely open for its whole length on the fourth side from north to south, and therefore the open side faces the east. The prospect from this quarter is certainly not cheering, for there is nothing but a bare wall with a door (always closed and guarded) leading to the Penitentiary proper; the line of wall is, however, broken at nearly the south end of the shed, by the view of the latrines erected for the vagrants, which conveniences have been so ingeniously constructed as to admit of their temporary visitors being in a measure in view of the occupants of the shed. We are not prepared to say that any very great amount of delicacy towards the vagrants was demanded by the measures adopted for their incarceration in the Workhouse; the antecedents of the class forbid the suspicion of such a thing, but it nevertheless occurred to us that, as there was plenty of space beyond the shed on its closed sides, there would not have been much sacrifice of efficiency, or propriety, if the latrines had been so placed as to be screened from the men in the shed. The enclosure itself was bare of every article of furniture except the cots of the vagrants; these were placed head-on to the long wall to the west, and a few were placed transversely, but with a sufficient space from the feet of the cots to leave a good promenade between the rows. Everything in and about the shed was *scrupulously* clean and in excellent order; there could not have been fewer than fifty men present, yet not a scrap of paper or a straw was on the clean moorum floor. The men themselves were all washed, trimmed, and dressed in the blue shirt and drawers allowed by the regulations only to those who are utterly destitute of clothing, but apparently granted by the Committee, with commendable good sense, to each and all of the inmates, so that all of the vagrants presented the appearance of patients in a well-appointed hospital, which latter the Workhouse really is in one sense. At one end of the walls some of the vagrants, pictorially inclined, had stuck up a few pictures from the *Illustrated London News* and *Illustrated Australian News*, and the walls were adorned with nothing more than the tin plates and spoons of the men, with perhaps a bit of the bread saved from the last meal to serve as a treat between whiles. From the cross-beams three lamps are suspended from pulleys, which enabled the men to lower them at nights so as to read by the lamps if so inclined; these lights are kept burning all night long. It is true that the regulations require the men to labour for nine hours in the day broken into three "spells," namely, from 6 to 8 a.m., from 9 to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m.; but for some days past there has been no work at all for them, and the men have had nothing whatever to do but to try and amuse themselves all day long. And here it struck us that, as the contingency of absolute idleness has arisen, it were as well if the means were given to the men of making a few draughts and chess boards and men, and, it may be, also some appliances for rougher physical games, if it were only to keep the men from stagnating and rotting from their compulsory inactivity, otherwise spent in brooding over their fancied grievances, and in fomenting mischief. There is many a barrack-room lawyer among them who can eloquently descant upon the seeming iniquity of the Government locking up men "for no crime, Sir, done by us, and preventing us from from going out to try our chance of earning a honest penny." The day was bright, but it enlivened no one in that shed, for the vivifying influence of remunerative labour was absent from it. Some of the men were reading indolently stretched on their cots, upon which they had first laid down two of the three brown cumblies given for the use of each person, while the third cumbly was rolled into a pillow; others were reclining in the cots talking; few walked about, some were bathing or washing clothes at the tap of Vehar water, a liberal supply of which is at their command; two vagrants had improvised a draughts-board from a small sheet of zinc on which they painted white and black squares, and they manufactured the *white* men of flattened leaden bullets rounded, and the *black* of leather cut into oblongs. These two were playing at "spanish bull."

The procedure adopted, when a vagrant is caught on the streets, is for a magistrate to commit him to the Workhouse, where the governor of the institution enters his name (nearly always an alias), age, country, profession, last employment, &c. He is then kept in quarantine until the Medical Officer reports that he may be admitted among the inmates of the shed, and told off for labour or not as also the doctor decides; if a handicraftsman, he is employed, as far as possible, on such work as he has been accustomed to. The clothes that were on him are removed, washed, made an inventory of, and put away in a ticketted bundle in a small detached room in the yard. The intervals of repose are spent, in the day, in taking their meals; breakfast from 8 to 9 a.m., dinner from 1 to 2 p.m., and supper from 5 to 6 p.m., when some sort of religious service is conducted, and the men ordered to retire for the night. Each man is allowed as daily rations—

Meat	12 oz.
Bread	16 "
Rice	3 "
Ghee in Soup	1 "
Pepper and Salt	1 "
Sugar	1 "
Vegetable	8 "

The food is second sort, but wholesomely cooked, and such as no one need feel reluctant to partake of. In respect to the proportion of salt, we understand that Government have, under the report of the Inspector General of Prisons (Dr. Cruickshank), reduced the quantity for each prisoner throughout the Presidency to 6 drachms, to be increased to 8 at the will and pleasure of the subordinates of the jails. We can hardly retain our gravity at the idea of the Governor in Council busying themselves to reduce the rations of prisoners by a pinch of salt, and we wonder if this is one of the ways and means which the financial advisers of Sir Seymour have suggested for the increase of revenue for the Provincial Services. To return, however. The food is cooked in the kitchens of the House of Correction, and served to each man at the door of the yard, where he receives it in his tin pot, and returns with it to his cot. The quantity allowed has apparently been decided as sufficient, by the medical officers of the Penitentiary, for men not called upon for any extraordinary physical exertion, though perhaps it is not sufficient for the development of much muscular energy. One of the vagrants, to whom everything in the arrangement of the Workhouse seemed to come amiss, averred that the quantity of food was scandalously small, and sarcastically gave it as his reason for speedily returning to the Workhouse on his "liberty day," that he "got so precious hungry so very soon after breakfast, that he was obliged to come back sharp for more grub."

To say that the men at the Workhouse are contented, is impossible; it would be contrary to the fact, and against all rational expectations; but to say that the governor of the Workhouse, and his subordinates, do all in their power to make the men comfortable is only their just due. The limits of this article will not allow us to discuss the question of the success or otherwise of the experiment of the Workhouse, but we will endeavour to return to the subject at an early opportunity; for the present we must, before concluding, ask why is it necessary for Government to impose constant labour for 13½ hours on the subordinates of the Workhouse, which practically is spread to 14 hours a day. The rules which have been published are explicit enough about the length of time that the officers should work, they being also the officers of the House of Correction, but not a word appears in it about a suitable remuneration, or any remuneration at all, for the protracted extra labour devolving on them.

WE are indebted to the Commissioner of Customs for a copy of the *Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the year* 1870-71. This formidable volume consists entirely of tables of figures, put together without a word of explanation or comment of any kind. Surely, it is not unreasonable to expect that an official holding such a position as that of Commissioner of Customs should write some kind of report on the working of his department for each year, showing the extent and nature of the changes that have occurred in the trade of the place, and even offering an occasional suggestion as to why special branches of commerce have prospered or declined in fortune, or as to the introduction of changes that may give better accommodation to the traffic of the port. We are not finding fault with Mr. Reid in particular, though we remember that Mr. Spooner, when he was Commissioner of Customs, used to attempt something of the kind we should like to see; but Government ought to impress upon high public servants that it concerns their reputation not to place before the public, in place of a carefully-written and well-digested report, a mass of statistical tables which it is a weariness of the flesh to have to deal with. There is abundance of information in the annual statement, and much of it is well arranged, but the labour of digging it out is so great that one cannot but ask himself the question whether the prize is worth the trouble. The total declared value of the Foreign Trade of the Bombay Presidency for 1870-71 was:—

Imports	Rs. 18,63,04,161

stituency on the policy of his Government. The Irish demonstration as Hibernian all over in its mixture of folly and spiteful bluster. A French deputation recently arrived here to thank Englishmen for their assistance to the sick and wounded during the war, and after performing its task gracefully and well it proceeded to Dublin to thank the Irish who had sent over a special ambulance corps to the seat of war. The Dublin patriots, both the advocates of "home rule" and the avowed Fenians, promptly converted the reception of the French visitors into a demonstration against England. On their arrival at Kingstown the delegates were welcomed by a crowd which marched in procession with seditious banners, played seditious tunes, and was addressed in speeches that in almost any other civilised country would have sent the speakers to prison. The flags of America and France were displayed side by side as the protectors and avengers of oppressed (!) Ireland, while some sailors who had hoisted the Union Jack were compelled to pull it down. This sort of thing went on for several days, and is now being repeated in every trumpery little market town of the south and west of Ireland at which the visitors stop in their tour. Of course the motive and the component elements of these screeching crowds are contemptible enough. The mobs are made up of the lowest artizans and tradesmen, who would rather play than work, and who take a childish pleasure in annoying the authorities in return for the Westmeath Coercion Bill and the punishment administered at the recent meeting in the Phœnix Park. Among the entire ragged lot who howl the "Shan Van Voght" and "God save Ireland" there are not many dozen who would subscribe a shilling to succour either French or Irish wounded, or who would indulge their enthusiasm at all if it cost them anything else than noise. The banquet given to the French at Dublin was most thinly attended; the charge for admission of course keeping most of the patriots away, while, among the few who went, the entire absence of men of influence and respectability was most conspicuous. It is of course unnecessary to add that the demonstrators, as a rule, never did anything for the French during the war beyond showing barren sympathy; and that the funds in aid of the sick and wounded were contributed by a class of citizens, many of them Quakers, who hold entirely aloof from this childish gatherings. At the same time the fact of such demonstrations is by itself an unpleasant symptom enough, if only from the flagrant weakness of the executive. Since the blunder made in suppressing the Phœnix Park meeting there is no probability that we shall have any future displays of energy, unless, perhaps, against the Orangemen, who are weak and may be kicked with impunity, while the police not being backed by the authorities will naturally hesitate to interfere again. Yet much might be done, short of forcibly dispersing public assemblages convened for a legal object. I observe, for instance, that at the reception of the French delegates in Mallow, and subsequently at Blarney—appropriate spot—several magistrates and justices of the peace spoke or read addresses commenting on the ancient bonds of sympathy between France and Ireland, and expressing a hope that in the hour of Ireland's need these claims will not be forgotten. Now silly displays of spite against England are all very well from inflated shop-boys of the Sim Tappertit type, but when sworn magistrates indulge in these ebullitions it is, I think, full time that the administration of justice was placed in safer hands. But of course nothing of this kind will be done. We shall have a display of feeble abstinence under the mask of dignity, and agitation will be encouraged by impunity to other Phœnix Park meetings, while the police will probably be snubbed. If all I hear be true, it is not the fault of either the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary that stronger measures are not taken in Ireland. Earl Spencer, I believe, has come reluctantly to the conclusion that a policy based on anything but conciliation is the right one for the country at present.

The other incident to which I have alluded is the East Surrey election. Anyone who desires to ascertain the real state of public feeling as to the Gladstone Government has only to look at that contest, decided yesterday. I do not think there could be a fairer test, and I am much mistaken if Mr. Gladstone himself does not quite realise the fact. East Surrey, you will please remember, has been a Liberal possession for thirty years, and, at the last general election in 1868, it renewed its allegiance by majorities of 400 to 600 over the Conservatives. It has now changed sides, and by a majority of 1,180 has gone to the Conservatives. To make matters worse, the registration since 1868 has been, if anything, favourable to the Liberals, and they had, on the present occasion, a very good candidate, Mr. F. Leveson Gower, a nephew of Lord Granville. The Conservative candidate was a Mr. James Watney, a young member of a brewing firm, a man who, as he took care to tell the electors, was really nothing in himself but only represented the interests of Conservatism. He was opposed to the Ballot, to the action of the Government on the Army Bill, to interference with the House of Lords—in fact to nearly everything which the more advanced Liberals have clamoured for lately, and which Mr. Gladstone seems to think is also wanted by the country. The fight, as over and over again was asserted, was not between individuals, but was emphatically between parties, or rather principals—it involved approval or censure of the Government. How then is the success of the Conservatives to be explained? Only and solely by the unpopularity of the Government. I have constantly pointed out how the blunders of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would tell against them with the constituencies, and it is a melancholy satisfaction to me now to recall the correctness of my anticipations. Mr. Lowe's Budget irritated the middle class taxpayers; Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill enraged the publicans; Mr. Gladstone's high-handed action against the House of Lords alarmed the moderate Liberals; Mr. Goschen's Rating Bill displeased the small landowners; even Mr. Lowe's inglorious victory last week over the farmers' carts and horses offended an important class. All these blunders have excited animosity without attracting a single supporter. The Ministers themselves, lapped in a fool's paradise of content with themselves and their adherents, seemed to be utterly ignorant of what was going on, and fancied because they still commanded a subservient majority in the House of Commons, that public opinion was on their side. They have now been rudely awakened by a vote of censure passed by one of the most independent, intelligent, and fairly representative of any constituencies in the United Kingdom. The warning, it must be observed, is highly important for more reasons than one. So distinct a condemnation immediately after the episode of the Royal Warrant is also a vote of confidence in the House of Lords, and in the independent section of the Liberals below the gangway who during the last few months have been thorns in the flesh of the Ministers. It will certainly encourage both to bolder action, by revealing the emptiness of Mr. Gladstone's boast that he has public opinion at his back in his present course. You will now see that every vacant seat—it does not matter where—will be contested by the Conservatives, and really it is difficult to say where they may not hope for success. I question if even the metropolitan boroughs or Stotland will remain faithful until Mr. Gladstone has had the opportunity to win back something of that confidence he has so recklessly cast away.

I need not trouble you with details of the visit by the Princess Louise and her husband to Inverary. You will find everything set down picturesquely, sympathetically, and minutely, down even to the lady's dresses, and not forgetting the staple sneers at everything Scotch, in the columns of more than one London newspaper. Of more consequence is it to say that the Queen has been ill, worse indeed than was at first admitted, but is now getting better.

Foreign affairs are less dull than they generally are at this season. France keeps us stirring by a succession of lively effects, the latest of which is the resolution to disband the National Guard as speedily as the cause of peace and order will permit. The vote of the Assembly sanctioned this step only yesterday, but it is feared that serious disturbances will follow if the change is carried out too quickly and sweepingly. Lyons threatens insurrection, and though that turbulent town is held well in hand by General Bourbaki, it is just the place to keep its word, unless it is humoured. The trials of the Communist prisoners are also progressing, and before you receive this, the first series will be concluded. There will be several condemnations to death, but no executions if M. Thiers has his way, the misplaced lenity to political criminals, which has long been the curse of France, having still many advocates. These events, however, may be a good deal affected by another question—that of M. Thiers' own position. The relations between him and the Assembly are by no means so good as they were, and yesterday he again hinted at resignation. But it is possible that the dispute as to prolonging his powers may be ended by a compromise which will make the duration of his tenure of office coincide with the existence of the Assembly, and that body will be dissolved in two years if not less.

There is nothing new in business matters. Things are dull though money is very plentiful, and only Railway stocks are much in favour with buyers on the Stock Exchange. The cotton market is again active and rising, but I fancy a combination of speculative capitalists has a good deal to do with the movement, and I distrust the permanence of the present "spurt." The accounts from the United States of the new crop are again better, and few estimates now place the total yield at less than 3,500,000 bales.

BOMBAY.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT VACATION commences on 16th October, and will continue till 4th November.

THE RAINFALL IN BELGAUM.—The fall of rain at Belgaum up to the 31st August amounted to 26 inches and 8 cents.

MR. K. R. CAMA will repeat his lecture on the Gatha Gahambar this evening at 8 P.M., at Manecksee Seth's Waddee, Fort.

WE learn that Mr. J. P. Green, Barrister-at-Law and Legal Remembrancer to Government, is about to proceed to England on short leave.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Under the extended jurisdiction ninety-four suits were filed in the Small Causes Court in August last.

GUNNESH CHUTOORTHEE.—Monday being the Gunnesh Chutoorthee holiday, the High Court, Small Causes Court, and Police Courts will be closed.

NEWS FOR SHIKAREES.—A tiger has made its appearance in the vicinity of Broach. Last week it entered a field where a Hindoo boy was standing, seized him, took him some distance off, and then devoured him.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th September 1871, Rs. 24,90,559. Add silver received during the week, Rs. 26,875—total, Rs. 25,17,434.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—There will be pigeon shooting at the Poona Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon. At 2 o'clock precisely, the Pigeon Match between Bombay and Poona will take place.

THE KUNDOORNA TRAGEDY.—We understand that the recent tragedy at Kundoorna, in Kattywar, has created much sensation among the native residents of the province, and that H. H. the Jam of Nowanug gur has deputed a thandar or mamlutdar to make an enquiry into the affair.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, will furnish a guard of honour, consisting of a full company, with regimental colour, under the command of a European officer, to receive His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the Byculla Railway Station at 6 P.M. this evening. The band of the 19th Regiment N. I. will accompany the guard of honour. Fifteen salutes will be fired to-morrow morning in honour of the occasion.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—The soldier Thomas Jones, who was shot on Wednesday last at Colaba by Private Martin, and whose declaration we published yesterday, is still in a very dangerous state in the military hospital, Colaba, and it is feared he will not survive. It is said that the first shot was intended for a sergeant, who was standing close to the breakfast table; and that immediately on the escape of the sergeant with another man, Martin reloaded his gun and fired a second shot after the sergeant, but the shot took effect on Jones, who happened to be in the way.

FALSE CHARGE.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Alibaug, in the Colaba collectorate, before Mr. George Ayerst, Assistant Session Judge, Balia Mahal Mahatra, a cultivator, was arraigned, under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, with having falsely accused Bandya Bam and three others with intent to set fire to his house. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. A petition on behalf of the accused was presented to the High Court, but it was rejected, and sentence of the lower Court confirmed.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th September, was 316, being 27 more than in the preceding week, 19 more than the total of the week ending 13th September 1870, and 23 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 18 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Violence.	Total (including classes not specified here.)	Total reported births exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,236	...	5	6	...	...	...	16	...	...
Esplanade	7,989	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Market	75,402	...	9	1	8	1	2	28	...	...
Mandvee	41,152	1	9	...	4	3	2	18	...	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	14	...	4	3	2	28	...	...
Oomburkharee	63,023	...	9	...	7	...	1	25	...	2
Umpeer	60,259	...	8	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
Dhobeetalao	71,730	...	10	...	5	2	1	23	...	1
Phunuswaree	22,528	...	2	1	2	...	...	5	...	...
Bhoolesh war	30,292	...	3	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	8	...	1	...	1	13	...	...
Koombarwara	23,083	...	5	...	2	2	...	12	...	...
Kalwaree	29,177	...	5	1	2	...	...	11	...	...
Girgaum	21,595	...	5	1	8	...	...	16	...	...
Chaupatee	6,184	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Walkeshwar	10,994	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dongree	9,462	...	3	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Kamatheepoora	81,673	10	10	5	7	4	...	36	...	...
Parel	7,009	3	1	1	2	...	...	9	1	...
Conjeree	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	3	...
Sion	12,078	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	2	...
Mahim	19,459	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	...
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
Bombay	816,562	1	119	4	64	24	25	4	316	18
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		5	97	11	33	40	44	4	293	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. Dis.	Dig. System	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including all others).	Total reported Births ex Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	2	4	...	2	1	13	...	...
Brahmin	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	9	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratta	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste	...	70	2	29	14	10	1	152	14
Hindoo out-caste	...	3	1	5	1	2	1	16	...
Mussulman	...	32	...	10	7	4	...	82	...
Parsee	...	5	1	7	1	3	...	22	...
Jew	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Native-Christian	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	9	4
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	119	4	64	24	25	4	316	18
Corresponding week 1870	5	89	16	31	54	39	3	297	49

SHIPPING NEWS.

FREIGHTS in the Mauritius for the United Kingdom £3-2-6 to £3-5 and 5 per cent. 75s. for rum.

FROM Mauritius we learn that the Backia Letchmy, 360 tons, Dora, 379 tons, and Maria Stellis, 387 tons, were loading sugar for Bombay.

OUR advices from London to the 25th August state that no additional Canal steamers had taken the berth for Bombay during the week.

THE SHIP GLENCORA, 1166 tons, Captain C. Aberdin, arrived on the 13th instant from Shields, with a cargo of 1,388½ tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP RED CROSS, from Bombay to Havre, which was reported to have been lost a few days after leaving Bombay, has been spoken off Cape Agulhas by the Queen of the North, and arrived at St. Helena all well.

THE SHIP OBERON, Towill, to Liverpool from Bombay, experienced a most terrific hurricane on the 3rd May, in lat. 11 N., long. 71 E., the ship being thrown on her beam ends for 12 hours, all sails blown out of the gaskets and from the yards, the poop cabin completely gutted out on the lee side, and had been compelled to throw overboard all the cargo contained therein to right the ship.—*Shipping Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—15th SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

370-70—Janardhun Gopall—Rahimbhai Dhurrumsey and others *v* Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

484-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another *v* Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.

485-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibboy *v* Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.

585-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Feile—Peter Ewart and others *v* Moorarjee Anundjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1192-65—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Jumnadass Davidass *v* Premjee Jeevun and others *v* Keir, Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

582-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Calcutta Press Company, Limited *v* Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

498-70—G. J. Mody—Nappoo Nemsee and another *v* Mahomed Ayeb and others—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Feile—Sita Jothee Bhogta *v* Narron Juggonath—C. Trybice—Part heard.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY the Court engaged on the Fourth Criminal Sessions resumed its sitting—Chief Justice Westropp presiding on the bench. There was a fair attendance, a good sprinkling of soldiers being present, evidently in expectation of the coming-off of the murder case at Poona on the 18th June.

THE DOUBLE MURDER BY A SOLDIER AT POONA.

Patrick Smith was charged with having on the 18th June, at Poona, intentionally caused the death of one Thomas Carroll, a private in the 83rd Regiment.

In answer to the charge Smith pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner was further charged with, on the same date, at Poona, murdering a private in his regiment named Evan Roberts.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty to this charge also, and the following special jury were then enrolled:—G. F. Henry, F. Blackmore, G. R. Wilson, J. Griffiths, H. Dodds, Robert Clark, Wm. L. Fulcher, J. R. Kennedy, Charles J. Groome, Richard Hobbs, Edward J. Hardcastle, and C. G. Herring, Esqs.

Mr. Starling appeared for the defence, and the Hon. the Advocate General conducted the prosecution.

The Advocate General, addressing the jury, said—Gentlemen,—The circumstances attending the painful case it is now my duty to lay before you are exceedingly simple. The prisoner at the bar, Patrick Smith, a soldier in the 83rd Regiment, now stationed at Poona, and Carroll, the person whose death he is charged with having caused, were privates in the same regiment. It appears that on the night of the 18th June, about half-past nine, just after the last tattoo had been sounded, the prisoner and Carroll and other men of the regiment were in their sleeping room in the barrack. Carroll was lying in his cot, which was some little distance from the cot which the prisoner occupied. Next to him on the one side was a man named Patrick Neill, and on the other side a man named Evan Roberts. Prisoner came up to the cot upon which Carroll was lying, and asked him if he was asleep, and before the man could make any answer the prisoner discharged a revolver at him. The ball took immediate effect upon Carroll, who jumped at once out of bed and staggered to some distance and then fell to the ground. The wounded man was transferred to the hospital, where the ball was extracted. He was treated for the wound by the medical officers, but unfortunately, after lingering for some time, Carroll died on the 13th July, and the medical evidence leaves it beyond all doubt that the wound he received from the pistol was the cause of death. Immediately upon the report of the pistol, all the men who were in the adjoining cots—in fact, all the men who were in the room—hastened to the spot, and the prisoner was secured mainly by one Lawrence Hoare, a private in the regiment, in the presence of many other men in the room. Col. Evezard, a Justice of the Peace, and the Cantonment Magistrate, at once took the deposition of Carroll in presence of the prisoner. In that deposition the deceased distinctly states that the prisoner was the man who fired the pistol at him. Other evidence leaves no doubt about this fact. There does not appear any explanation or any motive which the prisoner might have been disposed to have for the attack on the unfortunate man Carroll. All I find is that the prisoner, after his arrest, said that Carroll had been annoying him. What the nature of that annoyance was does not appear. You will of course take into consideration whether death did result from that pistol shot, and whether the prisoner was the man who fired the pistol. Of course you will pay attention to the considerations to be urged by my friend Mr. Starling, and to the law as laid down by his Lordship; but if you are convinced of the facts I have stated, you will consider it your duty to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence led.

Private Neill, a private of the 83rd Regiment, was then called as a witness for the prosecution. Examined by Mr. Ferguson, who appeared for the prosecution with the Advocate General, Private Neill deposed—I know the prisoner, who was a private in the same regiment, and slept in the same barrack-room at Poona. The cot in which I slept was ten yards from Private Smith's cot. There were two cots between mine and the prisoner's—one occupied by Private Harrison and the other by Private Jardine. A man named Thomas Carroll slept in the same room and next bed to me. The next bed to Carroll's was occupied by Private Roberts, and the distance between Carroll's and Roberts's cot would be about one yard. The heads of the cots are towards the wall. On the 18th June last, the prisoner, about ten o'clock in the evening, was in the room, when I was in bed. I saw the prisoner come up as far as my cot and ask Private Carroll, who was in bed, "Are you asleep?" About a second or so after that question, Private Smith fired a revolver and shot Carroll. Before the shot was fired I did not hear Private Carroll make any answer. When the shot was fired I jumped out of bed; so did Private Roberts. Prisoner was standing at the doorway, and he fired the shot at Roberts, and shot him on the left breast. Roberts fell on the ground, and he was dead when I turned him over. (Shown pistol.) I cannot swear to the pistol, because I had not it in my hand, but it was a chambered revolver. At the time the dead was committed one light was burning in the centre of the room. After I had turned Private Roberts on his right side, I saw the prisoner wrestling with Private Hoare. I saw Hoare knock the pistol out of Smith's hand and pick it up. When the shot was fired Smith was standing between my bed and Private Carroll's at the foot. When the shot was fired Carroll jumped out of bed, and ran about twenty-two yards, when he stopped, thinking the shot fired at Roberts had been fired at him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—In the room where I slept, the cots came close to the wall. The prisoner's cot was against the pillar, and so was Harrison's and Jardine's. The heads of the cots were in the same line with mine, and the feet of all the cots were in a line. At the feet of the cots there was a passage up the centre of the room. At the opposite side of the room there were other cots with their feet also to the passage, which would be about three yards wide. At the bottom of each man's cot there is a rack on which he hangs his rifles and belts. Above the rack there is a shelf about six feet from the floor, where we stow our knapsacks. I had gone to bed that night about half-past nine, and was lying awake when the affair occurred. Harrison and Jardine were on guard at the time, and were not in the room. Carroll had been in the guard-room, and Roberts went to bed about the same time as I did. I was lying with my face towards Carroll. I first saw the man who fired the shot standing beside my bed. I had not seen Smith in bed before that. There was about half a minute between the two shots.

By the Chief Justice—At the time prisoner fired the second shot he would be about five yards from my bed.

Cross-examined—The doorway was next to Private Roberts's cot, on my side of the room. After the first shot was fired, Smith immediately walked away towards the door, and had to turn round with his face to me to fire the second shot. Between the firing of the shots Roberts had not said anything. The whole occurrence transpired in the course of half-a-minute. Carroll was lying facing me when I saw the prisoner come up. I have been in the regiment for more than nineteen months. The prisoner was there before me. He has always been a quiet, well-conducted man, and I never heard of him quarrelling with Carroll or Roberts or anyone, and neither have I heard of Carroll or Roberts quarrelling with him. The prisoner was in barracks all the day of the occurrence, which was on Sunday the 18th June, and had been at chapel in the morning. I never saw him drunk that day. He took his allowance regularly in the canteen, but I never saw him drunk. He was sociable, and had nothing peculiar in his habits or manners. I don't know how long he has been in the regiment. It would be about two minutes after the second shot was fired that I saw Hoare wrestling with the prisoner further in the room. I had not seen him move from the place where the second shot was fired to the place where Hoare was wrestling with the prisoner, opposite where Roberts slept. I was looking after Roberts, who had fallen down at the foot of Carroll's bed. When they were wrestling, Hoare had his arm round Smith's neck from the front, and had the pistol, which he had picked up from the floor when he knocked it out of prisoner's hand, in his hand.

Re-examined—The light in the room was not very strong, but was sufficient to enable me to observe things in parts of the room. It was strong enough to let me see the prisoner. I have no doubt that the prisoner was the man I saw. I knew it was him, and I could make no mistake about it. After the shots were fired there was considerable confusion in the room, as a good many soldiers came rushing into the room. Before the shots were fired the room was very quiet, and all the men who slept on my side of the room were in their cots.

By the Chief Justice—Sergeant Griffiths came into the room, and made Smith a prisoner. When arrested I could not say that the prisoner showed any signs of being in liquor. I did not hear the prisoner say anything after he had been arrested. He did not appear to be excited when he was arrested. I never had any dispute with the prisoner. The prisoner would be about ten yards, when I first saw him, between my bed and Carroll's. When he asked Carroll if he were asleep, I knew his voice.

This closed Neill's evidence.

Mr. Scoble said the next witness he had intended to call was Lawrence Hoare, but he had learned that he was so ill as to be unfit for travelling. He proposed, however, to call upon witnesses to speak to the deposition made by Hoare in presence of the prisoner, and read the deposition in Court as evidence.

His Lordship said he had been informed that the witness Hoare had been allowed to make himself so drunk that he was now unable to be called.

Mr. Scoble said he believed Hoare was now suffering from an acute attack of *delirium tremens*, so that his removal might be attended with serious results. Mr. Scoble quoted from a statute of the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 32, to show that, where a deposition had been taken from a witness in presence of a person charged with felony, and that person had had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness, that deposition could be read in Court as evidence in the event of the witness being too unwell to appear personally.

Mr. Starling opposed the application, because the witness had been allowed to bring the illness upon himself.

His Lordship thought it would be better to call witnesses as suggested by Mr. Scoble.

Colonel G. C. Evezard, J. P., and Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, was then called, and deposed to taking the deposition, among others, of Lawrence Hoare in the presence and hearing of the prisoner. Prisoner had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness, but declined to do so until the trial in the High Court.

James McCutcheon, Assistant Surgeon on the Medical Staff stationed at Poona, deponed to having seen Hoare that morning, when Hoare was suffering from drink, and giving evidence of an approaching attack of *delirium tremens*, so that to remove him from hospital to Court might be attended with serious consequences.

His Lordship considered it would be better for Mr. McCutcheon to go down to Colaba Hospital and bring Hoare to Court if it were found this could be done without endangering his life.

Martin Griffith, Sergeant in the 83rd Regiment, examined by Mr. Ferguson, deponed to having been at Poona with the regiment on the 18th of June last, and to having heard about ten o'clock on the evening of that day two shots fired in quick succession. He was then sitting in his room. He knew Smith, who lived in the barrack-room beneath witness's bungalow. When he heard the shots fired, he went to the barrack-room below, and on entering he tripped over the body of Private Roberts, which was lying near the door. On going down the room he saw Private Carroll lying on the floor. He heard a noise near him, and on turning he saw Private Lawrence Hoare and Private Smith struggling with each other. He saw a pistol in Private Hoare's hand. He seized hold of the pistol and Private Hoare, and called upon the men in the room for assistance, as "he had got him." Private Hoare said, "Sergeant Griffith, it is Smith who fired the pistol and not me." Witness then took the pistol, and asked prisoner why he shot his comrades. Smith said, "Private Carroll has been annoying me all day, and I could not stand it any longer." Witness then made a prisoner of Smith. Smith appeared to be perfectly sober. After Smith was made prisoner, witness went and examined the body of Private Roberts. There was a wound in the left side of the chest, and he was quite dead. The wound was one that might have been caused by a pistol ball. Witness then examined Private Carroll, who was alive, but had a wound at the lower part of his chest similar to the wound received by Private Roberts. (Shown pistol.) The pistol taken from Hoare was one similar to the one shown me. That same night witness gave the pistol to Colour-Sergeant Brown. Private Hoare had been attached to the Artillery at Colaba, and he came down from Poona with witness to give evidence in the present case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—I was awake when I heard the shots fired. I ran downstairs immediately after the second shot. Roberts's body was lying lengthways, his head being towards the door. I tripped against the body. I went further down the room to see if I could find the person who fired the shot. When I saw Carroll he was lying across the passage in the room. I heard a noise of men's feet on the floor in the direction whence I had come. I then saw Smith and Hoare close to where the body of Private Hoare was lying. The light in the room was very little. I gave Smith into the custody of a private in the company named Powell. When I took the pistol I found one barrel was loaded and capped. The pistol had five chambers. I have been in the regiment over nine years. I cannot say whether Smith has been in the regiment all that time. He has been always a "good character" man, always peaceable so far as I have seen, and on good terms with his comrades—at least, I never knew him to quarrel with any person. I cannot say whether the prisoner spoke the truth when he said "Private Carroll has been annoying me." Carroll was a quiet and peaceable man. The prisoner was quite cool when I saw him. Hoare appeared to be a little excited, but was quite sober. Hoare does not bear a very good character in the regiment, being one full of drink.

By the Chief Justice—I do not remember how Smith was dressed when I first saw him. He had a shirt on, but I cannot recollect whether he had on trousers. I have not heard the prisoner charge Hoare with having fired these shots, nor charge any other person with having done so. I cannot recollect how Hoare was dressed. He had a shirt on, but I cannot say whether he had more or not. The light was such that Private Neill could have seen Smith at Carroll's cot.

By the Advocate-General—There was no time between the two shots to admit of coming down before the second was fired.

The witness then retired.

Colour-Sergeant Brown said—I am a Colour-Sergeant of the 83rd Regiment. On the night of the 18th June, I was in my quarters at Poona. They are about fifty or sixty paces distant from the prisoner's quarters. About 10 o'clock on that night, I heard a noise in the barrack-room. I went over to the barrack-room, and saw a private of the regiment, Evan Roberts. There were a good many men in the room, many of them dressed. I were attracted by the noise as I was. Evan Roberts was lying dead in his cot. I also saw a private of the regiment named Thomas Carroll. He was partly lying in the cot and wounded. I also saw the prisoner in custody there. He had serge cotton trousers on. He was putting his boots on when I saw him. I spoke to him. He appeared to be perfectly sober, and cool and collected. I sent him into the guard-room under an escort. I received on that occasion a revolver from Sergeant Griffiths. It was such a pistol as this, a small chamber revolver. I handed it at once to Dixon, the Armoury Sergeant. I sent Carroll to the hospital after he was examined by Dr. Carran outside the barrack-room in the open air. He was wounded in the chest. He is now dead. I think he died in hospital on the 13th July.

To Mr. Starling—I don't know of any ill feeling or quarrel between prisoner Smith and any of the other men.

Sergeant Francis Dixon said—I am Armourer Sergeant of the 83rd Regiment. I was at Poona on the night of the 18th June. I heard some shot fired about 10 o'clock on that night, and I went into the barrack-room. I received a small revolver pistol from Colour-Sergeant Brown. This is the one. I examined it and found it to be loaded in one chamber, and two other chambers showed symptoms of having lately been discharged. There were five chambers in all, the remaining two chambers not having been loaded at all. I handed the pistol to Lieut. Hart. The charge was withdrawn by me this morning.

To Mr. Starling—I cannot say how long before the 18th June the pistol had been loaded.

The Advocate General said the witness Hoare had been brought from hospital, and he would now call him.

Lawrence Hoare said—I am a private in the 83rd Regiment. On the night of the 18th June I was lying in my bed in the barracks at Poona. I knew prisoner Patrick Smith. His cot was about fourteen paces from mine on the opposite side of the room. I heard Smith say he would go and draw some water before he went to sleep. He was in his shirt, while I was lying in my bed undressed. I turned towards the wall close to my cot. I saw prisoner go and stand at the head of Private Carroll's cot. This was just about a second after prisoner said he would draw water. I immediately heard the shot of a pistol, and another shot a minute after. When I heard the second shot, I went out by the back door to the front door of the barracks. Carroll's cot was near the back door. I went back into the room and went to lay my own cot. There were a number of men in the barrack-room. I put my hand on Roberts's bed and found he was dead. I went back to my own cot. I looked up and saw prisoner standing between the pillars. The moment he saw me he put his hand back and pulled out and presented the pistol right in my face. I sprang upon the prisoner and knocked the pistol from his hand. I grasped him by the throat, and partly dragged him to the ground to recover the pistol. I wrested the pistol, got up, and said to prisoner that he was a murderer. He said, "I know I am." I saw Sergeant Griffiths come up at that time. He grasped me from behind, when I told him to let me go and put Smith into the guard-room. The sergeant released me and asked prisoner if he had fired the shots. He said he had. Prisoner was then ordered into the guard-room, and I handed the pistol to Sergeant Griffiths. I had been in hospital since that morning, and have been brought here from the hospital.

Lieutenant John Hart said—I am a Lieutenant in the 83rd Regiment. I remember the evening of the 18th June last, when a report was made to me soon after 10 P.M. In consequence of that report I went to the barrack-room of the G company. Prisoner was a private in the G company. Outside the barrack-room I saw a man lying on the ground with several men around him. I recognised the man as Private Carroll. His shirt was stained with blood. I then went in the barrack-room and saw Private Roberts lying on his cot dead. The Armoury Sergeant soon after handed me a revolver, which belonged to Lieutenant Gifford. One barrel was loaded, and two of the chambers had been lately discharged. I have seen this pistol several times. It was usually kept in a case. After getting charge of the pistol, I went to my bungalow, looked in the case, and found it empty. I had seen the prisoner at my bungalow several times: he used to look after Lieutenant Gifford's guns, pistols, and other accoutrements. I last saw him at the bungalow on the afternoon of the 18th June. Lieutenant Gifford went home on sick leave two weeks after the occurrence.

To Mr. Starling—Prisoner was of a quiet and peaceable disposition. He was apparently an intelligent man; he suffered from no delusions or fancies to my knowledge; and appeared to be of sound mind.

Dr. F. G. A. Curran, an Assistant Surgeon in the 83rd Regiment, remembered being sent for on the night of the 18th June last, and he immediately went down to the barrack-room. He there saw a man named Thomas Carroll, who had been shot through the chest. There was one wound in front, and witness could feel a bullet at the back. Restoratives were applied, and the man was sent to hospital, where the bullet was taken out in witness's presence. He also saw the body of a man dead. Witness found two wounds on the body of Roberts, one anterior and the other posterior. They were bullet wounds; and a *post mortem* examination showed the course of the bullet to have been right through the chambers of the heart. Death from such a wound would have been certain and instantaneous.

To Mr. Starling—I never had reason to think from prisoner's acts that he was anything but a sane man. There was nothing in his conduct to lead me to suppose that he was suffering from any delusions.

The Advocate General here put in and read to the jury the deposition of Thopas Carroll, taken before G. C. Evezard, Esq. It is as follows:—

"I know the accused now before me. His name is Patrick Smith. Last night at about half-past 9 o'clock I was lying in my bed in my barrack-room. I was just going to sleep when Patrick Smith, the accused now present, asked me if I was asleep or not. Before I could answer, he fired a pistol at me. The bullet struck me in front on the left side, a little below the left breast. I have never quarrelled with him. He did not say anything to me, but simply shot me. I cannot say what caused him to do so unless he was drunk. I was always on friendly terms with him. Private Evan Roberts was sleeping on the cot on my right side, and Private Neill on my left side. I got up and ran to the end of the barrack, as I thought he was going to fire again at me. I also saw the accused, now present, shoot at Private Evan Roberts. There was a light in the centre of the room. I am quite certain, sure that the man now standing before me is the man Patrick Smith who shot at me last night. I saw his face distinctly. The last bugle for tattoo had gone. The accused was about four or five beds off me on the same side. I know Private Neill's cot. I am in a dangerous state."

Mr. Starling then addressed the Jury. He said it is always an arduous task to defend a man for the charge of murder; it is more so when one is unable to have the instruction of a solicitor who has previously closely examined all the facts of the case, seen how the various points of the case are supported, and gathered what evidence there might be to reb

THE ADMIRALTY MINUTE ON THE STRANDING OF THE AGINCOURT.

THE following Minute has been forwarded to us for publication:—

"Admiralty, August 1871.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under their consideration the circumstances in which Her Majesty's ship Agincourt was stranded on the Pearl Rock while proceeding with the squadron out of Gibraltar Bay on the 1st of July last.

"2. The Court-Martial which was recently held upon three officers of the Agincourt—Captain Beamish, Lieutenant Bell, and Staff-Commander Knight—on a charge of having negligently stranded the ship has pronounced that the charge was in each case proved; but considering the attending circumstances under which the Agincourt was then being navigated, the Court only adjudged Captain Beamish and Staff-Commander Knight to be severely reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in future, and adjudged Lieutenant Bell to be admonished to be more careful in future.

"3. The evidence adduced at the trial was extensive and complete. Among other witnesses examined were Vice-Admiral Wellesley, who commanded the squadron in which the Agincourt was sailing, and who led the port division in the Minotaur; Rear-Admiral Wilmot, who was on board the Agincourt, leading the starboard division; Captain Wells and Staff-Commander Kiddle of the Minotaur, Captain Glyn and Staff-Commander May of the Warrior, and many others. The perusal of the evidence satisfies their Lordships that all the material facts connected with the stranding of the Agincourt were fully brought out, and that no further inquiry is necessary. They have, therefore, after careful deliberation framed their final conclusions upon the whole case.

"4. The general result at which their Lordships have arrived is that the stranding of the ship was occasioned by great negligence, in which other officers besides those who have been tried were concerned.

"5. Their Lordships are of opinion that the primary cause of the disaster was clearly the unsafe course steered by the squadron, in obedience to signal from the flag-ship. It appears that Vice-Admiral Wellesley, on leaving Gibraltar, conducted the squadron under his command so close to the western shore of the bay that, with the weather fine and clear and the wind light, the leading ship of the inshore division struck on the Pearl Rock, and was in imminent danger of being wrecked.

"6. Their Lordships cannot but feel that due care was not exercised by the Vice-Admiral in command to insure that a safe course should be steered by his squadron, and they greatly regret that, with such large and valuable ships in his charge, he did not satisfy himself by examination of the courses proposed, and by seeing them laid off on the chart, that the squadron would be taken a safe distance from a well known and dangerous shoal.

"Vice-Admiral Wellesley is a distinguished officer who has rendered to his country good and faithful service, he has always enjoyed their Lordships' entire confidence, and their Lordships do not fail to remember that it was at their express request that he relinquished the command of the North American and West Indian station and assumed that of the Channel Squadron in October last. It is, therefore, with extreme regret that, in the performance of their duty, and with a view to impress upon all officers in command the necessity for the utmost vigilance and unremitting attention to the navigation of the ships intrusted to their care, their Lordships are constrained to mark their sense of his grave default on this occasion by directing him to strike his flag.

"7. Their Lordships also recognize the former good service of Rear-Admiral Wilmot, but they must express their disapproval of his conduct on this occasion. A rear-admiral commanding a division in such circumstances was not merely responsible for maintaining the positions of the ships of his division with relation to the flag-ship of his Commander-in-Chief; it was his duty to have also informed himself of their position with reference to any danger in their course, and to have exercised a watchful care to keep them clear of such danger. Had Rear-Admiral Wilmot paid more attention to the navigation of the ships under his immediate orders he would not have suffered his flag-ship, leading the starboard division, to run on shore on a well-known shoal, in broad daylight, when the land and marks for clearing the shoal were distinctly visible.

"Their Lordships have, with much regret, arrived at the conclusion that they must supersede Rear-Admiral Wilmot from his command.

"8. The superseding of Vice-Admiral Wellesley and Rear-Admiral Wilmot will involve that of the captains of the ships in which they carried their flags. The conduct of Captain Beamish has already been subjected to investigation by a court-martial, and their Lordships therefore refrain from comment upon it.

"As regards Captain Wells, it is necessary to point out that he failed to make himself correctly acquainted with the real position of the ships under his command with reference to the dangerous shoal the squadron were passing. He approved and submitted to the Vice-Admiral a course which he ought to have known would inevitably lead the starboard division into dangerous proximity to the Pearl Rock.

"9. The error committed by Staff-Commander Kiddle, the senior navigating officer of the flag-ship, in advising a course which was highly dangerous, can hardly be overrated. To this error primarily may be attributed the grounding of the Agincourt. Staff Commander Kiddle has hitherto borne the character of a careful navigating officer, but after this event their Lordships can no longer consider it safe to leave the pilotage of the Channel Squadron in his hands, and he will be placed upon half-pay.

"10. Upon the conduct of Staff-Commander Knight their Lordships do not offer any observation, as it has been dealt with the court-martial.

"11. Their Lordships have had under their consideration the evidence given by the officers of the Warrior and Northumberland, the ships astern of the Agincourt. Their Lordships are of opinion that steps should have been taken by the captains and navigating officers of those ships to apprise the Agincourt of the immediate danger into which she was standing.

"12. Having thus performed the painful task of commenting on the want of care which led to this grave disaster, and of conveying to such officers responsible for its occurrence as were not dealt with by the Court-Martial the censure it calls for, their Lordships are glad to turn to the pleasing duty of expressing their approbation of the exertions made by the officers and men of the squadron in lightening the Agincourt, and in rescuing her from her perilous position, and they expressly notice the skill exhibited by Captain Lord Gilford in rendering the assistance of the Hercules, as described in a despatch from Vice-Admiral Wellesley."

ADMIRAL ROUS ON THE ROYAL NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The first deadly blow against the martitime supremacy of Great Britain was struck by the Legislature when they abrogated the Navigation Laws. Every British merchantman trading on the high seas was formerly obliged under severe penalties to employ apprentices and a crew of British subjects. Many thousand lads who were otherwise destined for Gaols and Poorhouses became useful and creditable members of society, and they constituted a valuable reserve force of seamen for Her Majesty's Navy. Their places are now filled chiefly by foreigners, who work for lower wages and are more subservient to discipline than English seamen. Therefore, this stock of recruits we have lost, because in a mercantile point of view it saved a slight percentage of profits. The Government preferred the worship of Plutus to Neptune. As we increase in wealth we decrease in real strength—a gambling policy; and the Minister who proposes a navigation law compelling captains of merchantmen to employ a crew of three-fourths British subjects and to take apprentices will deserve well of his country.

In a letter of the 16th of March, which you did me the honour to publish, I made a few remarks on the state of the Navy and on the loss of Her Majesty's ship Captain. The Admiralty lost an opportunity—after the silly sentence of the Court-martial—of issuing a Circular warning young officers against the fatal effects of indiscipline, and of the necessity of knowing the first rudiments of seamanship, but instead of a warning it is to be considered a subject worthy of admiration. Some gentlemen, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, propose a monument to commemorate a most disreputable disaster. The less said on this subject the better for us all: *Requiescat in pace.*

Since that event the plot has thickened. One ship of war is lost on a well-known reef on the coast of Sicily. Other steamers, too fond of the shore, kiss the ground on the rocky shores of the Archipelago. An Admiral's ship steers straight for the Pearl, and hits the mark on a beautiful summer's day, with ten captains looking on. A Court-martial, overflowing with naval wisdom, discovers *extenuating circumstances.*

Then come the loss of the Megæra,—who is to blame? Mr. Reed was in honour and duty bound to have protested publicly against the folly of sending a worn-out vessel across the globe, *not after she was lost* (that was mustard after dinner), *but before she sailed.* To use a racing expression, he "waited upon" the Admiralty to put the First Lord in the right box. Before Mr. Goschen was well seated he was thrown over by the Controller and by all his subordinates, who ought to have been intimately acquainted with the Megæra's qualities.

Before we risk an opinion as to the necessity of running this ship to certain destruction by anchoring her in an open sea off St. Paul's, it is requisite to be informed of her actual state and condition—the amount of leakage; what steps were taken to relieve an overloaded ship by throwing overboard her heavy guns, shot, and shell; by cutting away two of her anchors; by burning her freight of ships' stores, which would lighten the ship and economize the fuel; then, if necessary, burning her bowsprit, bulwarks, aftermast, and yards, and the planks of her upper deck. In latitude 42 deg., westerly winds, with a current to the eastward, prevail for 11 months in the year. Why not run for St. George's Sound? We must ascertain to what desperate circumstances they were reduced before Her Majesty's ship was sacrificed, when she had 370 men to man the pumps, besides steam power to assist them.

Mr. Reed says that he has invested three millions sterling in ships, "the offspring of his own brain." It makes me tremble. His theory, it appears, is that by raising the centre of gravity four or five feet by stowing the ballast upon empty cells, he adds to the stability of the ship. Now there is no boy who risks his pocket schooner across the Serpentine under a press of sail who does not well know the value of placing the centre of gravity at the lowest depression by the adoption of a metal keel, and he will observe with great satisfaction that when his comrade's boat turns turtle, not having this accessory, his craft bids defiance to the squall.

I am afraid that Mr. Reed's offspring are numerous; is there no power on earth to protect us from his fecundity? We may add six millions more laid out in unwieldy monuments of folly, so deeply encased in ribs of iron that they may bid defiance to a stray shot, but they carry the implements of their own destruction; for with that weight of iron, if they are called upon to claw off a lee shore against a mountainous sea, they could not rise in time to it, and they would go down like stone coffins. A 1,500-ton ship, drawing 15ft. water, with a deep steel prow, well fortified, is more than a match for these unwieldy ships in a rolling sea, when they obey their helm sluggishly. Give them the stem amidships, and you would cut them down like waste paper—neither their heavy guns nor iron ribs would save them.

I do not blame the late Captain Coles or Mr. Reed. They have built floating sepulchres, but they have done their best. It is true that they have distressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer by chucking millions into the sea. I repeat it was not their fault, it was the fault of the gentlemen who employed them.

The present state of the Navy stands thus:—Our harbours and docks are filled with deformed and useless ships. Steam has, of course, utterly extirpated seamanship. We confide our ships to young men reared in steamers; what can they know about handling a ship in a heavy gale when their coal is expended? We have 200 young lieutenants who never tacked a ship—midshipmen who, if they have the misfortune of serving their first four years in a steamer, are landsmen, or very ordinary seamen for life, and the destinies of this mighty Empire will be confided to their naval skill. Yet these three classes are not inferior to the old warriors in honour, courage, and every good quality, but no means are afforded them to learn their profession in point of seamanship, and an examination to pass for a lieutenant must be highly amusing, but not instructive.

The remedy I suggest is to attach sailing brigs as tenders to every Admiral's ship, both on the home and foreign stations. Let them be officered by extra lieutenants and midshipmen, who should perform seamen's duty till they could reef and steer. They might then have an opportunity of learning the rudiments of their profession; it is better for midshipmen to be cruising off the Black Rocks and Scilly, and to be pilots for the Channel, than for the purlieus of Portsea, Gosport, and Devonport. They would gain more instruction at night by taking the altitude of the stars and by keeping their eyes on the weather leech of the mainsail than by watching the smoke of the steamers and counting the nailheads on the deck.

In my old cockpit times, when a midshipman was ordered on any very disagreeable service, we comforted him with the assurance that he ought to thank God he was old enough and ugly enough to do anything.

This is my case, and, if I had not satisfied myself that the Navy was becoming inefficient every year, I should not have troubled myself with the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY JOHN ROUS, Admiral.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE prorogation of Parliament, always, in the absence of the Sovereign, an unimposing ceremony, was on Aug. 21 even tamer than usual, owing to the late period to which the Session has extended, and the consequently very thin attendance of peers. Their lordships met at half-past 1, prayers being said by the Bishop of London. The Earl of Shaftesbury then presented a petition from Mr. John Stuart Mill and others for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, and also petitions from Canterbury and other places to the same effect. After a short interval the Lords Commissioners, viz., the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Cowper, the Earl of Cork and Viscount Halifax, entered the House in their robes and took their seats in front of the Throne. Lord Northbrook was at that moment the only occupant of the Treasury bench, the front Opposition bench being entirely deserted, and only very other peers in addition to the Bishop of London and Lord Shaftesbury being present. A few ladies were seated on the Opposition benches, but were not in sufficient number to enliven the desolate appearance of the House. Black Rod having summoned the Commons, a small muster of members appeared at the bar, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell standing immediately behind the Speaker. The Clerk having read the Commission, the following bills received the Royal assent in the usual form:—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Customs and Inland Revenue, County Boundaries (Ireland), Pedlars' Certificates, Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment, Leeward Islands, Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment, Judicial Committee of Privy Council, Tramways (Ireland), Factories and Workshops' Act Amendment, Petroleum, Epping Forest, Local Government (Ireland), Merchant Shipping Acts' Amendments, Civil Bill Courts (Ireland), Expiring Laws' Continuance, Vaccination Act (1867) Amendment, Military Manœuvres, Glebe Loan (Ireland) Act (1871) Amendment, Chain Cables and Anchors, Pauper Inmates' Discharge and Regulation, Statute Law Revision, Prevention of Crime, Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland), Beerhouses (Ireland), Union of Benefices Acts' Amendment, Turnpike Acts' Continuance, Tancred's Charities, Metropolis Water, Southern Railway, and Somerset and Devon Railway.

The Lord Chancellor then said,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to deliver Her Majesty's most gracious speech, as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and to commend you unwearied labours for the public good.

"I acknowledge with satisfaction the loyal readiness with which you have made provision for my beloved children, Princess Louise and Prince Arthur.

"The great events and important changes which have recently occurred on the continent of Europe have not compromised the friendly relations subsisting between the Crown of the United Kingdom and foreign Powers. Whatever part I may take in those international questions which from time to time may arise will continue to be taken with no other view than the maintenance of general concord and public right.

"The Conference which was sitting in London at the commencement of the Session was joined during its deliberations by a French Plenipotentiary, and it considered and agreed upon a revision of those stipulations of the Treaty of 1856 which concerned the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. I trust that the unanimous decision of the Powers, which has been recorded in a new Treaty, may assist in securing the tranquility and welfare of the East.

"It is with a special satisfaction that I refer on the present occasion to our relations with the United States of America. By the Treaty of Washington modes of settlement have been fixed for several questions which had long remained in dispute.

"My communications with the American Government have not been without the promise of advantage to other countries. The President has concurred with me in an application of that principle of amicable reference which was proclaimed by the Treaty of Paris, and which I rejoice to have had an opportunity of recommending by example. And we have also agreed in the adoption of certain rules for guiding the maritime conduct of nations, which may, I trust, ere long obtain general recognition, and form a valuable addition to the code of International Law.

"I have had full reliance upon the disposition of the American Government to carry forward with cordiality and zeal the subsidiary arrangements which have been determined on for the execution of the Treaty.

"I shall apprise the Parliament of Canada that the provisions which require its consent are, in my view, highly conducive to the interests of the Dominion. On these provisions, however, that Parliament will pass an independent and final judgment.

"The Government of France has signified its desire to alter some of the provisions of the Commercial Treaty of 1860, which is now terminable, upon a notice of 12 months, by either of the contracting States. I am anxious to meet the wishes of a friendly Power, and to give scope for any measures calculated to meet its fiscal exigencies; but I should witness with concern any change of a nature to restrict that commercial intercourse between the two countries which has done as much for their closer union.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which, under the circumstances of the year, I directed my Government to ask from you, and for the sum of money you have voted in order to meet the charge of the compensations required by the abolition of Purchase in the Army.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I observe, with concern, that you have not been able to bring to a definitive issue the treatment of some of the subjects which were recommended to you in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session.

"But several important laws have been added to the Statute Book.

"By the Army Regulation Bill you have made a liberal provision for the officers of the Army, who will no longer be permitted on retirement to sell their commissions to their successors and by transferring to the Executive Government powers in respect to the Auxiliary Forces which have hitherto been vested in the Lords Lieutenants of Counties you have laid the foundation for measures calculated to effect a closer union among the various Land Forces of the Kingdom.

"The Act by which, after a full examination of the facts, you conferred extraordinary powers on the Viceroy of Ireland for the repression of agrarian outrage in Westmeath has thus far answered its purpose. Elsewhere in that portion of the United Kingdom there is a gratifying immunity from crime, and agriculture and trade are prosperous.

"By the measures relating to University Tests, to the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and to the laws which affect Trades' Union you have brought to a conclusion long-continued and serious controversies.

"The Local Government Board Act will, I trust, prepare the way for important sanitary and administrative improvements; and the Act relating to the Judicial Committee will supply a much-needed element of strength to an important tribunal, and afford a prospect of clearing away a serious arrear of appeals now before the Privy Council.

"But there is every likelihood that, for a long time to come, the relations and the varied interests of the United Kingdom and of the Empire at large together with the extending demands of modern society, may prevent any lightening of the honourable but arduous burdens of legislation.

"The steady expansion of the revenue, the revived activity of trade, and the prospects of the harvest are subjects for congratulation; and I trust that these and all other bounties of Providence will ever meet their fitting acknowledgments in the hearts of a grateful people.

The Commission directing that Parliament should be prorogued till Tuesday, the 7th of November being thereupon read, the Lord, Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued to that date.

The Commons then retired, and thus, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, the ceremony ended.

M. THIERS' POWERS.

PARIS, Aug. 23.

THE following is the full text of the proposition for the prolongation of Powers which will be submitted to the National Assembly by the Committee:—

"M. Thiers, Chef du Pouvoir Executif de la Republique Française, will exercise, under the title of President de la Republique Française, and during the sitting of the present National Assembly, the powers which were delegated to him on the 17th of February, which the Assembly also confirms and prolongs.

"The Ministers are responsible to M. Thiers.

"The President of the French Republic will have the right of speaking before the National Assembly at any time he may think fit."

Contrary to what has been asserted, the Government is not desirous to celebrate in any manner the date of the 4th of September, which ought to be considered the anniversary of the fall of the Empire, and not as that of the foundation of the Republic.

THE DEBATE IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON THE DISBANDMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 23.

THE members of the Republican Left held a meeting yesterday evening, under the presidency of M. Le Royer, at which the question of the disbandment of the National Guard was discussed. All the speakers acknowledged that there would be no necessity for the maintenance of the National Guard as soon as the Bill for the reorganization of the army should have become law, but they were unanimously of opinion that an immediate disbandment and disarmament would produce, especially in the large towns, an agitation which was likely to prove dangerous. The meeting subsequently adopted the following counter-propositions:—

"Art. 1. The National Guard shall be disbanded in all the Communes of France as soon as circumstances attending the reorganization of the army shall permit; such disbandment, however, to be completely effected during the year following the promulgation of the present Bill.

"Art. 2 similar to that drawn up by the Budget Committee.

"Art. 3. Upon the expiry of the limit fixed by Art 1, the laws of March 22 1831, Ap 18, May 22, June 13, 1851, and August 12, 1870, will cease to be enforced."

The *Siecle* says that M. Thiers, upon being consulted yesterday in reference to this Bill, completely accepted its wording, and that negotiations have at once been opened with the members of the Left Centre, by whom it will probably likewise be accepted.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the National Assembly the bill brought in by M. Vaudier came on for discussion. This bill, which proposes the immediate disbandment of the National Guard, had received the written support of 164 Deputies. General Chanzy is the Reporter of the Committee. General Pelissier, one of the minority of the Committee, made a speech, in which he denied the opportuneness or prudence of an immediate disbandment. He pointed out the danger of attempting to disarm the National Guard—a course which, he said, might hasten a crisis, and lead to fresh conflicts throughout the country.

Viscount Meaux delivered a speech which was received with great applause by the Right and frequent interruptions from the Left. He maintained that the institution of the National Guard was incompatible with the free exercise of universal suffrage, and he demonstrated that it did not constitute a force of any avail against foreign enemies. He demanded an immediate disbandment, and opposed any idea of temporizing or delaying the measure.

M. Thiers admitted that in some localities the weapons intrusted to the National Guard were in bad hands, and that they must be withdrawn, but he said it would be very unjust to blame indiscriminately and exhibit distrust towards the whole National Guard. The Chief of the Executive recognized the necessity of re-organizing the Guard, but he maintained that it would be impossible to dispense with it altogether. The cost of guarding the large towns by the army and the *gendarmerie* alone would be immense and unbearable. M. Thiers laid down as a principle that a city should guard itself, but he did not wish to see every elector armed. He maintained that the Assembly ought to leave the Government to act according to its own discretion, and give it full liberty to choose the right moment for disarming the National Guard, adding that it would merely alarm the country to impose upon the Government an absolute obligation to act at once. With reference to the fears expressed by the Right, M. Thiers declared that, on his honour and before history, he would be answerable for the maintenance of order. The spirit of the army was excellent; all the large towns were strongly garrisoned, and disturbances were impossible. The Government had every means in its power, and was firmly resolved to crush without mercy any attempt to disturb the public peace. But it was important to avoid even the slightest unpleasantness, on account of the effect it would have upon the credit of the country. On this account M. Thiers opposed the arbitrary and violent action proposed by the bill. But while avoiding the possibility of a disturbance of material order, M. Thiers deplored the moral misfortune caused by party passions and divisions. He said the principal aim and the leading thought of his policy was to prevent one political party from attacking the other. M. Thiers was frequently interrupted by exclamations proceeding from the Right, and, turning towards the members of that party, he earnestly called upon them to respect themselves by respecting the man whom they had chosen, however little they might now support him. The interruptions from the Right becoming very violent, M. Thiers concluded his speech by saying—

"It is true that I am at variance with the Assembly upon certain points, but I cannot become a flatterer. I must frankly tell you my convictions. I fear, after the explanations which have arisen from a certain portion of the Chamber, that the confidence now reposed in me is now shaken. I know what resolve is imposed upon me by the sight I have just witnessed. I have not another word to address to the Assembly."

The speech of the Chief of the Executive was loudly cheered by the members of the Left, and was followed by noisy and prolonged excitement, lasting several minutes.

General Ducrot then moved an amendment, which he had communicated to the Cabinet this morning, and which proposed that the National Guard should be dissolved in all the communes of France gradually, and as might be permitted by the progress made in the re-organization of the Army. The amendment adds that this operation should be effected by the Government on its own responsibility and with as little delay as possible.

M. Dufaure announced that the Ministry, recognizing in principle the necessity for disbanding the National Guard as speedily as possible, would accept General Ducrot's amendment.

The Assembly ultimately adopted the amendment by 488 votes against 154.

The Committee of the Assembly on the question of prolonging M. Thiers' powers has elected M. Vitet Reporter. An agreement has been arrived at, by 10 votes against 5, on the basis of absolute equality between the existence of the Assembly and the duration of the powers vested in M. Thiers. The latter is not to retain power longer than the Assembly, which will itself fix the date of its dissolution, and appoint some one in authority to preside during the new elections. The question of the Presidency of the Republic was not discussed, and it was decided that it should not enter the Assembly only under grave circumstances. The Committee will hear the reading of the report on Saturday. The report will be laid on the table on Tuesday, and the public discussion will be fixed for Thursday next.

PARIS, August 25.

(*Globe*, Aug. 25.)

All the morning papers deplore the scene which occurred in yesterday's sitting of the National Assembly.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Versailles in which the writer expresses his regret that M. Thiers should not have declared at the beginning of the sitting that the Government accepted General Ducrot's amendment, as an understanding would have easily been arrived at with the majority on the subject.

The *Siècle* and the *People* consider yesterday's vote as a defeat of the Right party, and draw from the different incidents which marked the sitting fresh arguments in favour of the immediate dissolution of the Assembly.

The Radical journals of Paris and the provinces are unanimous in demanding the dissolution of the Assembly.

The *Siècle* also states that the Government has decided not to allow any public rejoicings on the 4th September.

The *Débats* criticises the increased postal charges voted by the Assembly, and urges the examples of England, America, and Germany to prove the advantages of a system of reduction in postal tariffs. It also demands that the Government should carry out the Convention of 1870 between France and England for the issue of money orders for small sums, and that the Government should put an end to the present unpleasant state of affairs in connection with the transmission of circulars and patterns to the United States.

The *Journal of the Franche Comte* announces that the Mayor of Nous-le-Saulnier has returned from Versailles with the assurance that the number of Prussian troops cantoned in France will be reduced to 50,000 on the 1st of September. In those towns in which the Germans remain the soldiers will be lodged in the barracks.

(*Times*, Aug. 25.)

If anything might seem to be absolutely determined in unsettled France, it is the principle of universal and compulsory military service. This is the essential point on which the Committee of the National Assembly, reporting on the Army Re-organization Bill, have expressed their full agreement, and they have done so in open hostility to the Head of the Executive. He, however, objects to the measure only on practical grounds, because the new system cannot, in his opinion, fail to have a disorganizing effect on the Army at the beginning, and will only be brought into perfect working order after several years. He thinks, too, that by the mere application of the law of 1832 France may in little more than a twelvemonth muster in force of 600,000 or 700,000 men, with which, in case of need, she might again take the field, if not single-handed, at least with some ally, if not against Germany, at least against some other less formidable adversary. But, notwithstanding all the ascendancy of M. Thiers, the Committee, the Assembly, and the Military Council remain unshaken. The Emperor Napoleon was clear-sighted enough to look upon Sadowa as a French defeat, and, had his will prevailed, he would either never have had a contest for military supremacy with Prussia, or he would only have entered the field when, by taking a leaf out of the book of Stein and Scharnhorst, he might have given himself a chance of fighting her with her own weapons. The views of the Emperor's Marshals prevailed over his better judgment; the Garde Mobile was considered a sufficient equivalent for the Landwehr, and the consequences, notwithstanding the four years during which the French Monarch "had known how to wait," were Wœrth, Gravelotte, and Sedan. After having paid so dearly for experience, France can no longer indulge in illusions. She must either give up war or prepare for it on a system which, if it is not the Prussian, may be an enlargement and an improvement upon it. Every able-bodied Frenchman, according to the scheme prepared by the committee, is bound to military service between 20 and 40 years of age; and no substitutes are admitted.

Some question may arise, however, as to the extent to which the principle may eventually be applied. In Italy, a country in many respects accustomed to go hand in hand with France, universal compulsory military service was also very lately become the law. But it must be borne in mind that old Piedmont had in its "Contingents" something resembling the Prussian Landwehr system, which worked admirably long before Scharnhorst's plans came into operation, and, as all Italy has now become Piedmontized, especially in military matters, little modification was required to bring the country up to the requirements of the age. Formerly the Conscripts in Piedmont were classed by lot into several categories. The men who drew "unlucky" numbers belonged to the first category, and were draughted into the standing Army; next came those of the second category, who constituted the Reserve, and had in time of peace no other burden than that of attending drill for 40 days in the year. In case of war their presence in the ranks doubled the strength of the Army. But, besides all these, there were the men who drew the "lucky" numbers, and these were altogether exempt from service. By the system of substitutes any man who could afford it could purchase complete exemption from the service. The change introduced by the new laws consists in draughting all Conscripts, without exception, into the service, but dividing them into first and second categories—*i.e.*, Army and Reserve, according to their number; and all that money can do now is, not to exempt any man from the service, but simply to enable him to purchase his transfer from the first to the second category; that is, if his ill luck has draughted him into the Army, he may, by presenting a substitute, escape from that service, and obtain permission to join the ranks of the Reserve. In Italy, therefore, although military service is compulsory for all men, the young pupils in the ecclesiastical seminaries not excepted, and although, in the event of a war, the duty of defending the country would fall on all citizens without distinction, still the burden, in times of peace, is made to fall with less severity on the wealthier classes. We doubt whether in France, also, it will not be contrived that a man with means at his disposal may have his choice between being a soldier in the Army and in the Reserve; but of this we are certain, that the Prussian system has such material advantages over its imperfect imitations as to give Germany a decided superiority in the field.

From the moment a nation ceases to look upon arms as a profession, and enforces as "tribute of blood," the mere musket cumobles; and although, thanks to the system of yearly volunteers and to the Military schools, wealth and rank still come to the fore in the German armies—an arrangement both natural and desirable—there is enough of the "quality" in the mere rank and file to leaven the whole mass, and give it that sense of duty which is the surest basis of moral discipline. Any deviation from that principle, any line of distinction drawn between those who must serve and those who only need serve if they choose, constitutes a middle course, equally inferior to a purely volunteer enlistment like our own and to a strictly and equally compulsory service like the Prussian. With such a system what is expected of a soldier before he chooses to become one. In Prussia that knowledge is associated with the idea of necessity. But in France and Italy, wherever money can purchase exemption, it comes in blended with the feeling of inferiority. Materially, also, an army in which the system of substitutes is admitted, no matter in what degree, is always at a disadvantage; for, although it is true that wealth on the Continent is generally to be found in the cities, and health and strength among the rural population, still it may be taken as a rule that the people who are best off are in all countries the best fed and developed, and that, although the conscription may in a great measure fall on a robust peasantry, it is not out of that class of the population that substitutes are forthcoming in any large number, and it was precisely owing to the facility with which the French recruiting officers accepted as substitutes what may be looked upon as the lowest types of half-starved and dissipated youths that the *personnel* of the Army was lately deteriorated, and its whole physical and moral standard lowered.

We question, however, whether the system of substitutes will or, indeed, can be altogether abolished in the French Army, and whether, notwithstanding all that has been said about a universal compulsory system, some such exceptional provision as has been adopted in Italy—giving a choice between service in the Army and service in the Reserve—will not eventually find favour in the eyes of French legislators. The strain on all the resources of a country required under the exigencies of the Prussian military system is more than a French or Italian population can endure. The patriotic instinct of the Prussian people and the iron will of their rulers have produced in the North of Germany what may still be looked upon as a phenomenon. The Prussians do it and live; but the application of the same principle in France will meet with far more serious obstacles than the Committee of the National Assembly are able to foresee. Their system, too, be it observed, is an aggravation of the worst evils of the Prussian principle; for, among other hardships, French soldiers will begin their career by four years' service in the Regular Army, whereas the period in Prussia was originally two years, and its prolongation to three years is resented as an intolerable grievance. We do not hesitate to assert that universal compulsory service will not, without great difficulty, be adopted in France, and that, even if adopted, it will not have all the results which the framers of the bill seem confidently to anticipate—not, at least, unless the French people can, like the Prussians, contract from their disasters that spirit of order and those habits of discipline which were always more indigenous among the Germans than among the Celtic and Latin races. We know how completely useless it would be to preach resignation to a brave and aspiring nation, at this moment borne down by calamities which it is not conscious of having deserved. To take from the French the instinct of "*Revanche*" by which they are now animated, would be impossible. Only, one would beg them to consider whether any of the means upon which they seem to rely for their revenge is at all likely to lead to their end. The re-organization of the Army on the plan now proposed must be the work of eight or ten years, and no one can foresee what circumstances in the interval may lend to cool that intensity of vindictive hatred which seems now so inextinguishable. But, in the meanwhile, there are suffering and exhaustion, and little less than ruin in the mere experiment. Whether France at the end of ten years will have an Army enabled by its numbers and by its material and moral organization to win back Metz and Strasburg and to march to Berlin is matter of doubt; but it is quite certain that before the day of trial arises France will have several years of a peace hardly less calamitous than the war the losses of which she is so anxious to retrieve.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POST OFFICE ORDERS.

THE Post Office is about to undertake a new business, which may prove very profitable, but will demand very great care in management. Mr. Monsell stated, on Monday night, that he desired to extend the money-order system to all India, had arranged his plan, and only awaited telegraphic assent from the Indian Government. He will not, we venture to predict, receive it. The Indian Government has hitherto refused money-order offices, because they were afraid of corrupting the department, and it is extremely unlikely that it will begin it when complicated by exchange, by its own ignorance of the extent of probable demand, and by English ignorance of Indian accounts. If the experiment is determined on, it should be restricted at first to the three Presidency towns and Allahabad and Lahore, where supervision is keen and constant, and the treasuries always full.—*Spectator*, Aug. 19.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(*Globe*, Aug. 25.)

THE claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy writes to-day that he has purchased a horse for racing purposes, and says he has no intention of racing under any assumed name whatever." In reference to this case, the following is published to-day:—

"It will be remembered that on the re-examination of the claimant to the Tichborne estates, he let fall some expressions which were understood to mean that news of Arthur Orton had been received. This news turns out to be correct, and the recent departure of one of the junior counsel for Australia was for the purpose of making necessary inquiries, and bringing over to England if the information should prove to be correct. The defendants on their side have not been idle, but have despatched a gentleman to the antipodes for the purpose of clearing up the horse-stealing case at Gisborne. The agent will bring back a certified copy of the information laid before the magistrates, which will show whether there were two men or one implicated. A rumour was current last week that the case had been compromised; but we have it on the best authority that when the court reassembles in November the parties will resume the contest as fiercely as before. In addition to the extraordinary evidence shadowed forth during the examinations already made, there will be the new Australian revelations; and we hear that some curious facts respecting tattooing will be forthcoming."

THE REJOICINGS AT INVERARY.

(*Times*, Aug. 25.)

PRINCESS LOUISE and the Marquis of Lorne arrived on Wednesday at Inverary, where they met with an enthusiastic reception. There was a large fleet of yachts and steamers in the bay, and the town was crowded with visitors. The arrival of the yacht was announced by a Royal salute, and the Princess and Marquis landed amid enthusiastic cheering. At the Castle the congratulatory address from the Burgh and from the Commissioners of Supply of Argyleshire were presented and acknowledged in a few words by the Marquis. The Princess distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the shooting match of the Lochgilphead Volunteers, which had been held on the previous day. Subsequently a claymore was presented to the Princess from the Argyle and Bute Brigade, of which he is lieutenant-colonel; and Sir Donald Campbell, on behalf of the Clan Campbell, conveyed to her Royal Highness the pearl and diamond necklace, which is of the value of £1,400, and had been subscribed for by 1,100 persons of all ranks. Her Royal Highness read a graceful reply, in which she said she accepted the gift from the members of Clan Campbell as a token, which she should treasure, that she might call herself their clanswoman. In the evening there was a grand dinner party at the Castle. The most successful part of the proceedings was the display of fireworks, which, between 9 and 11 at night brilliantly lighted up the bay. At 5 o'clock yesterday a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Port Hall, Inverary, where the Marquis of Lorne was presented with a piece of plate, an exact model of the celebrated Parkanghet fountain at Rome. Mr. R. S. Finlay, ex-member for Argyleshire, said—My Lord Marquis, a number of gentlemen, your property and influence in this county have done me the honour of requesting me to convey to your Lordship our very sincere congratulations on your marriage with her Royal Highness Princess Louise, the daughter of our beloved Queen. With the object of giving our congratulation a more desirable form than mere words, we have met here to ask your Lordship to accept this piece of plate, a reproduction of a celebrated work of art, which we hope may long remain in your family, a record of the deep and general interest felt on this occasion. It is with no ordinary satisfaction we claim the privilege of welcoming to our own wild romantic county one whose hereditary virtues and acquired accomplishments shed additional lustre on her Royal birth, and whose presence and example are destined to gather round her Highland home the sympathy and affection of a loyal and warm-hearted people. Although all the luxuries and refinements of wealthier connexion may not be found here, we venture to assure your Lordship that her Royal Highness will always receive a hearty Highland welcome from us. It affords me the greatest pleasure to have the opportunity of expressing to your Lordship our esteem and affection for you personally, and as our representative in Parliament, we trust there is before you a long and distinguished career of public usefulness during which your talents and energy may be devoted to the promotion of the interests of your fellow countrymen. Some of your ancestors were martyrs in the cause of civil and religious liberty. We hope, however, that your Lordship's endeavour to elevate the social position of the masses, and increase the usefulness and happiness of all, may not imply those sacrifices which they made at the call of duty and patriotism. We pray that, with God's blessing, her Royal Highness and your Lordship may enjoy many, many years of unclouded happiness, and that the name of Argyll may ever cause around you those domestic virtues which are the charm and delight of the humble fireside of the cotter as well as the princely home of the noble." The Marquis of Lorne, in reply said—"Mr. Finlay and gentlemen, proprietors of the county of Argyll,—I find it very difficult to express to you all I feel when meeting you here to-day. There are so many of you who have already shown me so much kindness that I feel myself deeply in your debt even if you had not now left me without the chance of repaying your generosity by presenting me this really beautiful work of art. I feel in no way worthy of such consideration, and the reasons for showing me so much kindness can only be my having grown up among you, my father and mother being so much esteemed by you, and the fact of the recent event of my life having brought among you one who I am sure you will always honour and love. I offer you my warmest thanks for the words of congratulation you have just addressed to me upon my marriage, and once more, from my heart, let me assure you that my dearest wish is to be worthy of the sentiments you have addressed to me, and faithfully to serve the interests of the old county of Argyle we all love so well." This concluded the proceedings. Yesterday the Marquis of Lorne inspected the Glasgow Highland Volunteer Regiment, of which he is honorary Colonel, and presented the officers to Princess Louise. In the afternoon Highland games were held in a field between which and the Castle the River Aray flows. Though the rain came down in torrents nearly the whole time, there were thousands of spectators. Lord Lorne and his brothers, Lord Archibald and Lord Colin, were present during all the sports, and the ladies from the Castle attended. The ball given by the Duchess of Argyll was held in a pavilion erected for the purpose within the pleasure grounds. About 1,000 dancers were on the floor at one time. Princess Louise, the Duke of Argyll